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RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 17th August, 1962:—

I

Bill No. III of 1962

A bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1962. Short title.

2. In the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, after entry 11, the following new entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“11A. Sindhi.”

Amendment
of the
Eighth
Schedule to
the Consti-
tution.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is intended to include Sindhi in the list of languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

II

Bill No. X of 1962

A bill to provide for the affixing of price labels on commodities by shopkeepers.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Shopkeepers (Fixation of Price Labels) Act, 1962. Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

2. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, shopkeeper or vendor to sell, agree to sell or offer to sell any goods, in course of any business, to which no price label is attached bearing the seal of the Central Government. Affixing price labels on commodities for sale.

(2) Any such person, shopkeeper or vendor shall maintain a latest printed price list of all commodities duly authenticated by the Central Government from time to time.

(3) The price indicated on the price label attached to the goods shall be the same as specified in the printed price list mentioned in sub-section (2) of this section.

3. Any person, shopkeeper or vendor who contravenes any of the provisions contained in section 2 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or with both. Penalty for not affixing the price labels.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Bill is intended to establish the practice of affixing price labels on all commodities and goods exposed for sale by any person, shopkeeper or vendor so as to stop the practice of bargaining in prices to which shopkeepers resort to the detriment of the customers. The Bill seeks to provide for a speedy remedy against this prevalent social evil.

A. M. TARIQ.

III

Bill No. IV of 1962.

A bill to provide for the prevention of hydrogenation of oils and for matters connected therewith.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Prevention of Hydrogenation of Oils Act, 1962. Short title
and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

2. Hydrogenation of oils and all such processes which give to oils the appearance of ghee or butter are hereby prohibited: Prohibition
of the
manufacture
of *Vanas-*
pati.

Provided that nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting the refinement and other processes of oils not connected with hydrogenation in the factories engaged at the commencement of this Act in the manufacture of *vanaspati*:

Provided further that the stock of *vanaspati* lying with the manufacturers at the commencement of this Act shall be permitted by the Central Government to be exported by such manufacturers at their option after the commencement of this Act.

3. (1) Whoever in contravention of the provisions of this Act engages himself in the hydrogenation of oils with a view to manufacturing *vanaspati* shall be punishable with simple imprisonment Penalties.

for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which may extend to three rupees per kilc of the oil so hydrogenated.

(2) Whoever sells, stores for sale or publishes advertisements for popularising the sale of, hydrogenated oils manufactured in contravention of the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable, in the case of sale and storage, with a fine of rupees three per kilo of such oil found in his possession, and, in the case of advertisement, with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees:

Provided that second and subsequent offences shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to rupees six per kilo, or rupees two thousand, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The manufacture of hydrogenated oils, commonly known as *vanaspati* is on the increase in the country. There is a strong feeling supported by experience and medical authorities that the use of *vanaspati* is injurious to public health. It can also be used as an adulterant of ghee. Besides the increasing manufacture of *vanaspati* is adversely affecting the development of dairies in the rural areas. Attempts to find a suitable and fast colour to distinguish it from ghee and to prevent its being passed on as such do not seem to have borne fruit. Total prohibition of the hydrogenation of oils thus seems to be the only remedy to meet the situation.

Hence this Bill.

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE.

IV

Bill No. V of 1962.

A bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1962.

Insertion of new section 13A. 2. After section 13 of the Companies Act, 1956 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Prohibition of contribution to political parties. “13A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association, a company shall not contribute any sums to any political party or political fund.”

Amendment of section 293. 3. In sub-section (1) of section 293 of the principal Act,—
(i) in clause (e) the words “and other” shall be omitted;
(ii) after clause (e) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(f) contribute any sums to any political party or political fund.”

Insertion of new section 624C. 4. After section 624B of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“624C. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, where an offence appears to have been

committed by a company under section 13A or section 293, any person, whether a shareholder of that company or not, and whether having any interest in the company or not, may make a complaint in that behalf to a court not inferior in rank to that of a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the First Class and such complaint shall be inquired into.

(2) Any person, against whom such offence is proved, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of two years or with a fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees or with both.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The purpose of this Bill is to lessen the influence of money power in political life by forbidding the use of corporate funds for political parties and campaigns.

2. A joint stock company is formed by shareholders of different political and ideological persuasions coming together for a common business venture, and it is no part of the purpose of the company to subscribe to the funds of any political party whose policies may be repugnant to some shareholders.

3. While parties are essential in a parliamentary democracy and need funds for their operation, such funds should come out of contributions made by their members and sympathisers as citizens, and not through those in charge of companies utilising the funds of shareholders which were never intended for such a purpose.

Hence this Bill.

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE.

S. N. MUKERJEE,
Secretary.